

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SLAVE-HOLDING STATES.

At a meeting of the citizens of Russell county, Alabama, held at the Court House, at Crawford, on Saturday the 8th of June, 1844, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by General Jas. Hamilton, were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, The Union of the United States, the joint result of the virtues, wisdom and labor of our fathers, is worthy of our earnest and sincere efforts for its preservation. And whereas, nothing can so much endanger its continuance, as a feeling of distrust, and alienation among its members. And whereas, the late agitation of the slave question in the Congress of the United States, under the auspices of the Abolitionists, in the District of Columbia, will, in all probability, be revived with fresh and dangerous potency at its next session. And whereas, the avowal of the present Ministry of her Britannic Majesty's Government, that "Great Britain desires, and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world," has met with concurrent sympathy in the rapidly increasing fanaticism of a portion of the people in sundry States in this Confederacy. And whereas, if the Annexation of Texas to the United States should be defeated by the rejection of the Treaty now before the Senate, however much the factious spirit of mere partisan politics may contribute to this result, yet the miscarriage of this great national measure of inestimable value, must be principally traced to an innate and uncontrollable hostility to the South and her institutions. And whereas, all these causes have greatly contributed to impair, if not destroy, that spirit of concord, amity and confidence which once blessed the people of this country.

Be it Resolved, That the Southern States are bound by every consideration, which is due to their own security and to an enlightened attachment to the Union, to take immediate steps to prevent the catastrophe of its dissolution, which through their own irresolution and apathy is rapidly approaching.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a Convention of the Southern States ought to assemble in Richmond in the State of Virginia, on the 3rd Monday in October next, to take into consideration the situation of the Southern States, in reference to the institution of domestic Slavery existing among them. There calmly and dispassionately to deliberate, whether under the compact of Union, the Congress of the United States have a right to violate the spirit of the compromise between the slave holding and non-slave holding States, without which the Constitution would never have been adopted, by tolerating the discussion of the subject of slavery in any form in its deliberation, and whether a body designed to promote the interests of all the States can be made the theatre for endangering the security of any of them, and the arena where they may be made the objects of insult and reproach.

Resolved, It is the sense of this meeting that in the event of the assembling of such a Convention, after deciding on the existence and amount of the peril, which may menace the security and peace of the Southern States, they should take into account, whether the recommendation of a call of a Convention of all the States, in the form and manner pointed out by the Constitution of the United States be not expedient, that a friendly and sincere appeal may be made to the non slave-holding States to concur in all measures necessary to restore harmony and concord to every portion of this Union, to sustain the guarantees to which the South is entitled under the compact of confederation, by cooperating in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall place the jurisdiction of the States in which this institution exists. In one word, that on this and all other questions of difference and irritation between the States, in the language of a deceased and lamented patriot, "we may have a fresh understanding of the bargain," as the best means of perpetuating the bargain itself.

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States are hereby earnestly requested to make suitable arrangements forthwith, that an election in each Congressional District in their States respectively may be held on the first Monday in September next, by the judges and managers of the elections appointed by law, for the choice of a delegate from each Congressional District to the said Convention of the Southern States at Richmond; and that a return of the election of the several delegates be made to the Governors of the respective States who are respectfully requested to make proclamation of delegation for each State so elected.

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States be most strongly invoked to select for this high delegation, citizens eminent for wisdom, patriotism and ability, who would approach the high matters submitted to their deliberation, with a cordial attachment to the Union of the States, as formed by the labors, and sanctified by the blessings of the "Father of our country," but with a spirit that shall take no counsel from a dishonorable fear to replace the interests and security of the South, on a basis which constitutes the only formation on which the Union could have been built, and the only one on which it can rest with safety now and forever.

Be it further Resolved, That this meeting has witnessed with intense interest, and painful anxiety, the agitation of the slave question in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now convened in the City of New-York. They have seen that a topic, which hitherto has excited the bad passions of men only in the orgies of fanaticism, or in the strife of factions in their unprincipled struggle for political power, has been transferred to the foot of that Throne which ought to be sacred to charity, peace, and good will among Brethren of the same Faith. They have beheld with unutterable indignation, the humiliating fact of a Bishop of the State of Georgia, eminent for his piety, learning, ability and Christian virtues, put in effect upon his trial as a culprit, for the alleged sin of marrying a lady possessed of slaves, by which it is insidiously affirmed that a slave-holder is an unfit Teacher of the word of God, and must submit, if tolerated as a member of the Church of Christ, to a subordinate station in the Ministry. A discrimination which finds no warrant in the sacred oracles of God, and which involves both insult and outrage to the people of an entire section of this Union.

Be it further Resolved, That if Bishop Andrew should be deposed from his Episcopal functions, we earnestly invoke the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the South, to take immediate measures for their secession from a Conference which has placed so gross a stigma not only on themselves but on their respective flocks. An insult which can admit of but one remedy, in the application of which they may be assured of the warm sympathy, and unalterable support of the religious congregations of the whole Southern States of every sect and denomination.

Resolved, That we will pursue, totally irrespective of men and the pending presidential election, the objects announced in these resolutions. That we have long seen, with loathing and disgust the progress of a spirit of Man-worship throughout the country, which, confined to no one party,

if not timely repressed by the salutary condemnation of an enlightened public opinion is likely to degrade our people, as the voluntary instrument of their own abasement, into something worse than the slaves of an Oriental Despotism.

Resolved, That the chair be requested to appoint a committee of five persons, who shall be a standing committee for carrying these resolutions into effect, and who shall cause their publication, to be accompanied by a short but earnest address to the People of the Southern States, fervently invoking their adoption of the measures recommended in the same, which we believe essential to the peace, honor, and security of the country, and to the preservation of that Union so indispensable to itself to the happiness and safety of us all.

In conformity with the above resolutions the chair announced the following committee: Gen. James Hamilton, S. Heydenfeldt, S. C. Denton, C. S. Reese, and Henry Moffat, Esqs.

WM. DAVIS, Chairman.

J. STRONG, Secretary.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The following is General HAMILTON'S reply to an invitation to attend a Texas meeting in Macon county, Ala. It comprises in the compass of a nutshell, the great points in the Texas question.

OWICHEE BEND, June 28, 1844. My Dear Sir:—I most deeply regret I have made an engagement for tomorrow I cannot violate which precludes the possibility of my accepting the invitation to the public meeting, to be held at Auburn, in Macon county, to discuss, without distinction of party, the Annexation Question. I left in the Post Office at Columbus, on Wednesday evening last, a letter to the Committee of Arrangements, communicating my regret to them of my inability to accept with which they likewise honored me.

You will permit me, my dear sir, to say, that the question itself involves one of those self evident propositions, which requires no elaborate course of reasoning, at least as far as the South is concerned, to elucidate or enforce.

The proposition for the South is, shall we have an ally on the weakest part of our whole frontier in entire sympathy with our interests and institutions, who shall have sworn allegiance to our flag; or shall there be built up there in effect a foreign power in hostility to them? A consequence inevitable, from the rejection of the proposals of Texas as to become a member of our confederacy.

The proposition for the whole nation is, shall the supply of the navigation, trade, and manufactures of Texas belong to us, under our confederate legislation, and belong to foreign nations, under discrimination in favor of their tonnage and exports.

The question for both is, shall these advantages be perilled by delay? In other words, was not immediate annexation necessary to secure them? I believe it was. You see I treat it as a question settled under the unfortunate rejection of the Treaty by the Senate of the United States, that Texas is not to be annexed.

The letters of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren so entirely fortified the pretensions of Mexico, (for they are mere pretensions,) and so far justified the interference of foreign nations, that it is now probably impracticable, except through the immediate action of the Southern States, speaking in a language not to be misunderstood, through a convention of them all. But from the unhappy divisions among ourselves, this, I presume, is just as impossible as any human event can well be, altho' the organ of a public meeting in this county I felt it my duty to submit such a proposition. No, my good sir, these two then candidates for the Presidency, one of them still abiding in the field have argued the question so thoroughly against their own country, and so effectually in favor of (unavoidably) that under a time-serving submission of a majority of the Senate of the United States, the South has probably lost forever, an impregnable boundary, and a staunch ally in the hour of danger and difficulty, and the whole Union one of the most productive and copious theatres for our commerce, navigation and manufactures in the whole world.

As to the northern Senators, who have gone against us, we must leave them to the grateful garlands with which they will be crowned by the Abolitionists of their own country. They have certainly labored most successfully in the vocation of our worst enemies. But what shall we say to the Senators of the South, who from no other motive than to sustain Mr. Clay, and to prostrate Mr. Tyler and Mr. Calhoun, have sacrificed the interests of their own States, by fixing us forever in a hopeless, degraded and colonial minority? Such an obedient Senate has certainly not sat since the time of the Emperor Commodus.

I must confess I take a very gloomy view of public affairs. The South is divided, prostrate, and undone, and prostrate and undone because she is divided. There is no invocation among us sufficiently powerful to recall the "buried warlike and the wise," and the living seem to have no other fate but to drink deeply of the waters of bitterness and humiliation. I remain, &c.

J. HAMILTON.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the citizens of Russell county, Alabama, on the 8th of June, a preamble and resolutions were offered by Gen. James Hamilton, and adopted without a dissenting voice—in which it is proposed that "a Convention of the Southern States shall assemble at Richmond, Va., on the third Monday in October, to take into consideration the situation of the Southern States in reference to the institution of domestic slavery existing among them; there calmly and dispassionately to deliberate, whether, under the compact of Union, the Congress of the United States have a right to violate the spirit of the compromise between the Slave-holding and non Slave-holding States, without which the Constitution could never have been adopted, by tolerating the discussion of the subject of slavery in any form in its deliberations, and whether a body designed to promote the interests of all the States can be made the theatre for endangering the security of any of them, and the arena where they may be made the object of insult and reproach."

CUTTING.—At a political meeting in Mississippi, the coon orator perorated with a flaming declaration that his principles were invulnerable as the sevenfold shield of Ajax Telamon. Henry S. Foote, in reply observed:—"The gentleman says he carries with him the shield of Ajax for defence;—now, fellow citizens, in some respects this is true, and in others it is not. I will respectfully point out wherein that gentleman's shield differs from the classic one he has assumed. In one respect, they are alike, both being made of cow hides, but they essentially differ in the manner in which they were borne. Ajax carried his upon his breast, whereas Mr. — carries his upon his back. But he says it is a sevenfold shield of defence. Well, part of this is true. He was cowhided at Vicksburg, that's one,—he was cowhided at Jackson, that's two,—and at Madison, that's three.—Now having pointed out three of the cow hides, I call upon the generosity of the gentleman for the remaining four to make up his sevenfold."

"This is a very impartial country for justice," said Sam. "There isn't a magistrate going as don't commit himself twice as often as he does other people!"



SPARTANBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.

We are requested to say, that through the untoward absence of the Principal, the Spartanburg Male Academy will not resume its exercises until Monday, 22d inst.

ELECTION FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL.—This election will be held throughout the 9th Brigade, on the 3rd of August next, when it is to be hoped the officers will fully exhibit their numerical strength.

During the absence of Maj. J. A. Leland, we announced in one of our editorials that he might possibly be a candidate for the office: To this conclusion we were induced to come more from our knowledge of his fitness for the office, and the frequent expressions of opinion that he would be a candidate, made it our feeling, by his numerous friends, that we should not withhold any direct authority from himself. Maj. Leland is now returned, and however reluctantly we may feel it to be due to him, to say that he will not be a candidate. The field of contest is therefore left exclusively to Cols. Alston and Sears; either of whom we doubt not will make good General.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

It is pleasing, amidst the great bustle and confusion that seems to pervade the whole country upon the subject of Texas, the Presidential election, and other political matters that are all-absorbing in their character and tendency, to find that the people of Spartanburg at least, have determined to assemble themselves together to continue with each other at least one day upon a subject which, in theory, is but one of opinion. A host of obstinacies and divisions of political opinion, and a transition is proper for all men to observe, and that Intemperance is not only an evil, but that it is decidedly the greatest evil that at this time curses society. Its effects are felt too by all classes of society; the rich, the poor, the noble, the ignoble, the Church and the State, the politician, the private citizen, the farmer and merchant, and the professional man, are subject to its awful ravages, and therefore all may rally around the standard in opposition to their common enemy. The great body of philanthropists who have set their faces in the front rank in opposition to the further spread of intemperance, for the purpose of more effectually co-working in this great enterprise, have united themselves into Society, known as Temperance Societies, under whose auspices hundreds of thousands of inebriates have been reclaimed, comfort has been made to the place of misery, wretchedness and degradation, and the angels have been made to rebound with gratitude, while the angels have recorded the glad news of souls converted. Yet our meeting proposes a still broader platform upon which those who have kept aloof from the societies in account of any scruples or fears—but who still feel and know that Intemperance is an evil,—whose wishes and prayers are for success to the Temperance cause, may still meet and mingle with members of the Society upon a perfect equality,—where the drunkard, the retailer, the distiller, the temperance man and the anti-temperance man is alike invited to partake of our feast and drink Cold Water with us. At such a meeting as this, may we not reasonably expect to meet a general turn out of the people of the District. The crops are laid by—it is a time of leisure—let all come up and see and hear, that it may be all good for us to be here," besides that we are glad to hear that we are to have a public meeting, and it is hoped nothing will be so profitable as to attend the most fastidious. The only objection upon the most enlarged liberty will be, that nothing that will intoxicate is to be drunk. Let all the people come.

MEETING IN RUSSELL COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Our readers will find the proceedings of this meeting in another column of our paper. We recommend at least a perusal of the resolutions and the accompanying address.

In these times of threatening and of danger, it is certainly the duty of all to acquaint themselves, as far as may be practicable, with the topics of excitement, and to form an opinion, which they may be able to defend, in acting for the best interests of the country.

We are requested to say, that through the untoward absence of the Principal, the Spartanburg Male Academy will not resume its exercises until Monday, 22d inst.

FROM THE MOBILE TRIBUNE, 6th INST. LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the way of Pensacola, we get a letter containing later and very important news from Mexico, brought by the U. S. ship Vincennes. This news is derived from one who has opportunities to get the latest and most correct information. The New Orleans papers received yesterday brought us also news from the same place, but not so late as that in our letter by five days. Our correspondent gives an account of the capture of Gen. Sentman, of whose mad expedition to Tobasco we gave a notice some weeks ago. That in the New Orleans papers is fuller, but precisely of similar import. We copy below from the Pienyone, and omit that of our correspondent, who corroborates the account of the brutal indignities in-

DEATH OF JOE SMITH.—This vile and impious impostor, who made a pretended religion a cloak for all sorts of enormities and atrocities, met his death by violence at Carthage, Illinois, on the 27th ult., during an attempt by his followers to rescue him from prison by an armed force. The following are the particulars of the tragedy.

DEATH OF THE MORMON PROPHET.

The events which led to and succeeded the destruction of the 10th ultimo, of the newspaper "The Nauvoo Expositor," by order of Joe Smith and his Council, together with the declaration of martial law and adoption of other arbitrary measures by the Prophet in connection with that unlawful act, so incensed a portion of the people of Illinois against the Mormons and the Mormons against them, that affairs in that quarter have ever since presented an aspect more than usually threatened to the public peace. The latest point of contest appears to have been concerning the arrest of the persons who by Smith's order, had destroyed the press—the officers who were sent from Warsaw for that purpose having either been resisted, or Smith insisting on having the prisoners taken before his own Court on writ of habeas corpus, and there discharged, as had been before done in others. Such proceedings were not calculated to restore quiet; the excitement increased, threats of violence by both parties followed, and each of them prepared for defence—the faithful Mormons flocking to Nauvoo, their chief city, and their adversaries congregating at Carthage and Warsaw. In the meantime the Governor of the State deemed it necessary to interpose. He despatched a messenger to Smith demanding the surrender of the State arms at Nauvoo, and requiring him and his Council to appear forthwith and explain their conduct. After some delay they surrendered themselves on the evening of the 24th ultimo, and were all arrested the next morning for the destruction of the Expositor, and Smith also on a warrant for treason against the State. We know not what occurred on the 29th, but Smith and two of his followers lost their lives the next day, as will be seen by the following, copied from an extra of the Quincy Herald of the 29th:

"It appears that Joe and Hiram Smith, and a number of other Mormon leaders, were in jail at Carthage, confined on certain offences against the laws of the State. The Carthage Grays, a volunteer company, were placed as a guard around the jail. About six o'clock on the evening of the 27th, an attempt was made by the Mormons on the outside to rescue the prisoners from the custody of the guard. A youth about nineteen years of age, (a Mormon) beat the affray by shooting the sentinel at the door, wounding him severely in the shoulder. Simultaneously with the attempt, the Mormons on the inside of the jail, including the Smiths, presented pistols through the windows and doors of the jail, and fired upon the guard without, wounding, it is supposed, mortally, four of the old citizens of Hancock. It is unnecessary to say that this bloodthirsty attempt on the part of the Mormons was the signal for certain and sure vengeance. The lives of Joe Smith and his brother Hiram, and Richards, Joe Smith's Secretary, were quickly taken, and we believe no others.—Carthage was filled with Mormons previous to the affray. The Mormons appeared to be collecting around the jail for the purpose of attempting the rescue of their leader.

"Here our intelligence ends. What took place after this, God only knows. Mormons immediately left for Nauvoo to carry the news of the death of the Prophet. On yesterday Gov. Ford left Carthage with about 120 soldiers for the purpose of taking possession of the 'Nauvoo Legion' and their arms. They arrived at Nauvoo about noon, and were met by a detachment of the Legion. About 2000 men with arms immediately responded to the call. These troops were immediately put under the command of Col. Singleton, of Brown county, who accompanied Gov. Ford to Nauvoo.

"The Governor, finding all quiet, left Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M. with a company of 60 men, for the purpose of encamping about seven miles from the city. It is feared that the Mormons of Nauvoo will be so exasperated as to exterminate the Governor and his force.

"Our citizens were aroused this morning by the ringing of bells and a call to arms. Our three independent companies are already in marching order. Major Flood has ordered out the militia of his regiment, and the steamer Boreas is waiting to convey them to the scene of action.

"There is no knowing where this dreadful affair will end. Many have expressed fears that our city is in danger, because most of the Warsaw families have taken refuge here, but we are too far from the scene of action.

"Messengers have just left for Hannibal and the towns below for the purpose of arousing the Missourians. The excitement in our city is intense, and the anxiety to hear the fate of Gov. Ford and his men very great.

"It is also feared that both Carthage and Warsaw have been burned by the Mormons, as threats of that kind have been made. The women and children of the latter place have been taken to places of safety. A portion of them came down here on the Boreas this morning. The German Guards and Rifle Company are now assembling, as well as a portion of the militia, for the purpose of marching to the scene of action."

Other accounts say that the news of Smith's fate had not reached Nauvoo at daylight of the 28th, and hence it is inferred that Gov. Ford, who was encamped a few miles back of the city, had intercepted the messengers from Carthage. At Warsaw all was excitement. The women and children were all removed, and an immediate attack was expected from the Mormons.

LATER.—The Cincinnati Atlas, of July 4, contains intelligence from Nauvoo up to 1 o'clock on the evening of the 28th June. We copy the following from that paper:

The steamer Mendota, at St. Louis, left Nauvoo on Friday at four o'clock. Capt. Riley says he stopped at Nauvoo several hours, and talked with a number of the Mormons; and that while there a body of Mormons came in, bearing the dead bodies of Joe and Hiram Smith. Mr. Phelps was not killed, but was in Nauvoo when the Mendota left, making a speech to the Mormons, and advising them to peace. Richards was not injured—no Mormons being killed except Joe and Hiram Smith. The Mormons all express a determination to keep the peace, and not to resort to arms except in necessary defence.

The vessel was again decreed to be a public Republic. Santa Anna refused to go, and it was decided would be. The Pienyone the of Sentman's expedition.

"The daring Gen. Sentman, of whose departure from this place with a band of followers to revolutionize Tobasco, we have already spoken, has been taken prisoner and shot, and it is supposed that his comrades will share the same fate.

"It would seem that on nearing the coast of Tobasco, the vessel which had on board Sentman and his men was discovered, chased, and finally driven on shore, between the bar of Obistepec and the principal bar, by the Mexican man-of-war brig Santa Anna. The revolutionists, some of whom had arms while others had nothing to defend themselves, immediately betook themselves to the mountains. After several brushes with the Mexican troops, in which several of his men were either killed or taken prisoners, Sentman was finally captured with only one follower, and shot at Jalpa, near Tobasco, on the 18th ult., after the consolations of religion were administered to him. According to one letter that we have seen, his head was cut off, fried in oil, and after being put in a species of caging was stuck upon a pole to adorn the principal plaza of Tobasco—truly a most horrible end. It was thought his comrades would all share the same fate. Thus has terminated an expedition which was conceived in daring, but in which wisdom had no counsel. That the Mexican authorities were justifiable in putting to death the leader we are not prepared to dispute; but nothing can palliate the horrible mutilations committed upon his person after his life had paid the forfeit of his revolutionary attempt. What became of the vessel which transported Sentman, or her officers and crew, we have been unable to learn."

PENSACOLA, JULY 4, 1844.

To the Editors of the Herald & Tribune:

GENTLEMEN.—The U. S. ship Vincennes, Captain F. Buchanan, arrived here to-day, from a cruise on the coast of Texas and Mexico. She brings important despatches from Commodore Conner, Commander-in-Chief of the "Home Squadron," and Mr. Green, our Charge des Affaires at Mexico, which we have been forwarded by mail. The Vincennes sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th June, and left at anchor off that port, the U. S. Frigate Potomac, Capt. Newell, (Flag Ship of the Home Squadron), and the U. S. brig Somers, Commander Gerry, also the U. S. Revenue Cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster.

Papers to the 20th of June have been received from the city of Mexico. They contain Santa Anna's letter to his Minister of Foreign Relations, written after the interview which he had with Mr. G. L. Thompson, the recent special agent of the United States to Mexico, also a long correspondence between Mr. Bocanagra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. Green, our Charge de Affairs, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The views and intentions of Mexico relative to Texas may be inferred from Santa Anna's letter, of which the following is an extract: "The President of the United States, in my opinion, has not acted very properly in treating of the annexation of Texas without actual possession, because the majority of these being but a portion of the American community, although with the name of Texans, have no right to enter into Treaty of a Territory which does not belong to them. That Mexico being resolved to sustain her rights without ever yielding them, because she considers them unquestionable, thinks the proposition made on the part of the Americans to be inadmissible, and renounces all idea of ceding her territory. That Mexico is resolved again to undertake vigorously the campaign against Texas, for which she holds in readiness a large army, with all the necessary resources, which the peace she had bitterly enjoyed, and the general prosperity of the country, have enabled her to obtain. That if she has not proceeded to open the campaign during the present year it is because she has been awaiting the result of the armistice agreed upon, in order to treat of the termination of the actual war. That if the United States desire in good faith to arrest the disorder which exists there so much to their prejudice, their best plan is to induce Texas to recognize the sovereignty of Mexico, disposed as she is to make every concession which situation, religion, customs, &c., may require, but that in no manner will she consent to dismember her territory; rather will she carry the war to any extreme which may be necessary to sustain her rights; and that as nations do not die, the right of reconquering that territory shall remain to our children and our grand children. That this is the opinion of the Government and of the Mexicans."

The Mexican Congress have refused to grant Santa Anna the additional thirty thousand men and four millions of dollars which he required for the invasion of Texas, Mexico has now a force of thirty-six thousand men. The Congress has intimated to the President that he can take from this active service a corresponding number of the "national militia," and that it will allow him one million of dollars if he can raise that amount of money without forcing a loan. This proposition does not suit the views of Santa Anna, and unless he can carry out his original plan his invasion of Texas will be abandoned at least for the present.

Gen. Reyes has been appointed Minister of War and Marine in the stead of Gen. Tornell; General Gomez de la Cortina to the head of the War Bureau, and Gen. Canizal chosen commander of the army against Texas.

The Mexican Government has not paid the May instalment of the indemnity due the United States. It amounts to \$140,000.

There were no French vessels of war at Vera Cruz when the Vincennes left. Yours, COSMOPOLITE.

THE STEAM CHICKEN FACTORY.—The Steam Chicken Factory, at No. 152, Washington street, was opened to the public on Friday last, and had been thronged with visitors. It is an extraordinary and wonderful exhibition of the production of animal life by machinery, with all the accompanying and most interesting phenomena ever witnessed. The machine now contains upwards of a thousand eggs, canary, ostrich, turkey, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, peacocks, pheasants, and partridges, and every hour in the day witnesses from this great life producing machine, dozens of these different birds, breaking their way from the egg into life. It is an exhibition worthy every person's attention.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—"If you ever marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals; taste enough to dress herself; pride enough to wash her face before breakfast; and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."